

Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England



Lest We Forget

World War 1



8282 ABLE SEAMAN

S. J. V. NORRIS

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

H.M.A.S. "ADAMANT"

2ND AUGUST , 1915 Age 36

Stanley Jeffery/Jefferies Vickers NORRIS

Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris was born on 23rd November, 1879 to parents John Vickers Norris and Elizabeth Kate Norris (nee Shepherd). His birth was registered as Stanley Jeffery V. Norris in December quarter, 1879 in the registration district of Stoke Damerel, Devon, England.

The 1881 England Census recorded Stanley Vickers Norris as a 1 year old, living with his mother at 23 Princes Street, Stoke Damerel, Devon, England. Five different families were listed as living at 23 Princes Street. His mother was listed as Kate Elizabeth Norris (Seaman's wife, aged 27, born Devonport, Devon).

John Vickers Norris, father of Stanley Jefferies Vickers Norris, died in 25th November, 1888 at Devonport, Devon England.

The 1901 England Census recorded Stanley J. V. Norris as a 21 year old, single, Seaman in Royal Navy, living with his family at 135 Albert Road, Tamar, Devonport, Devon, England. Four families were listed as living at 135 Albert Road. Stanley's mother was listed as Kate E. Norris, a widow, (Tailoress, aged 42). Stanley was the eldest of four children listed on this Census (all born at Devonport) – Stanley then May K. Norris (Tailoress, aged 15), Clarence W. Norris (aged Telegraph Messenger, aged 14) & Herman H. Norris (aged 8). Also listed in the household – John E. Shepherd – Kate's father who was a widower (aged 75, born Devonport) & a visitor – Frederick P. Mortimer (Seaman with Royal Navy, aged 19, born Ottery St. Mary, Devon).

Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris joined the Royal Navy on 13th November, 1897 for 12 years. He listed his place of birth as Morice Town, Devon. Stanley Norris was issued with a Service number of 183574 (Devonport).

Boy 2nd Class Norris served in *Impregnable* from 5th April, 1895. He was transferred to *Lion* on 11th April, 1895 & on 12th December, 1895 was rated as Boy 1st Class while still serving in *Lion*.

Boy 1st Class Norris was transferred to *Devastation* on 12th August, 1896; *Vivid I* from 7th October, 1896; *Calypso* from 14th October, 1896; *Vivid* from 19th May, 1897 & *Phaeton* on 8th June, 1897.

Boy 1st Class Norris was promoted to Ordinary Seaman from 23rd November, 1897 while serving in *Phaeton* then promoted to Able Seaman on 1st December, 1898.

Able Seaman Norris was transferred to *Vivid I* on 2nd September, 1900; *Cambridge* from 26th November, 1900 & *Defiance* from 23rd June, 1901.

Stanley Jeffery V. Norris married Margaret Collis in 1902. Their marriage was registered in the December quarter, 1902 in the district of Plymouth, Devon, England.

Able Seaman Norris was transferred to *Vivid I* from 21st October, 1903; *Monmouth* from 2nd December, 1903; *Vivid I* from 28th October, 1904; *Defiance* from 4th December, 1904; *Cambridge* from 9th February, 1905, *Vivid I* from 11th May, 1905; *Europa* from 20th May, 1905, *Ar___ I* from 2nd January, 1906 & *Forth* from 5th July, 1907 until 16th January, 1913.

The 1911 England Census recorded Stanley Norris as a 32 year old, married Able Seaman with Royal Navy, living with his wife & 3 children at 18 Mt. Edgecombe Terrace, Torpoint, Cornwall, England in a 2 roomed dwelling. Stanley & his wife Margaret Norris (aged 33, born Newlyn, Cornwall) had been married for 8 years & had 3 children. Their children were listed as – Margaret Norris (aged 7, born Plymouth, Devon), John Norris (aged 5, born Devonport, Devon) & Irene Norris (aged 3, born Devonport, Devon).

Able Seaman Norris was transferred to *Vivid* on 17th January, 1913; *Defiance* from 9th March, 1913 & *Dolphin* from 3rd May, 1913 until 20th November, 1913.

Able Seaman Stanley Jefferies Vickers Norris was On Loan from Royal Navy to Royal Australian Navy from 1st December, 1913 for a period of 3 years. He was issued an Official number of 8282.

Able Seaman Stanley Jefferies Vickers Norris was posted with London Depot from 1st December, 1913 as Submarine Spare Crew. He joined Submarines on 28th February, 1914 then was transferred on 25th May, 1914 to *Penguin*. Able Seaman Norris was transferred to Submarines from 1st January, 1915.

Newspaper item – *Examiner*, Launceston, Tasmania – 13 May, 1915:

AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUNK

London, May 12

The Press Bureau reports that a Turkish official communique, via Berlin, states that the Turkish warships sank the Australian submarine AE2, which was trying to enter the Sea of Marmora, and imprisoned three officers and 29 men. The Admiralty has no confirmation.

RECORD STEAMING

Melbourne, Wednesday

It is estimated officially that the AE2 has done more steaming than any other vessel in the world. She arrived at Sydney in May last year, having steamed from England. Since the outbreak of the war the AE2 has been very busy. She has followed all the movements of the fleet on the Australian station, and has been active at the Dardanelles. The distances covered by the three submarines which were sent to China some years ago is said to be the nearest approach to the AE2's steaming record.

THE RATING

The list of rating serving in the submarine AE2 is as follows (the names shown on attached list represent a full crew and supernumeraries, but it cannot be stated the ratings were actually on board at the time) :- Officers – Henry H. Stoker, Lt.-Commander, RLN.; next of kin, wife, of Stoker Boliska, Festing road, Southsea, Hants, England.....

....

Stanley Norris, A.B.; next of kin, wife, Margaret Norris, 1 Garden-street, Morice Town, Devonport, England.....

Able Seaman Stanley Jefferies Vickers Norris died on 2nd August, 1915. According to UK Register of Deaths – Men Lent to Australian Navy 1914 – 1918 – S. J. V. Norris died on 2nd August, 1915 on Hospital Ship *Neuralia* from Dysentery. He was serving in HMS *Adamant* at the time of his death (as per CWGC, however his R.A.N. Service Record file only records "Submarines")

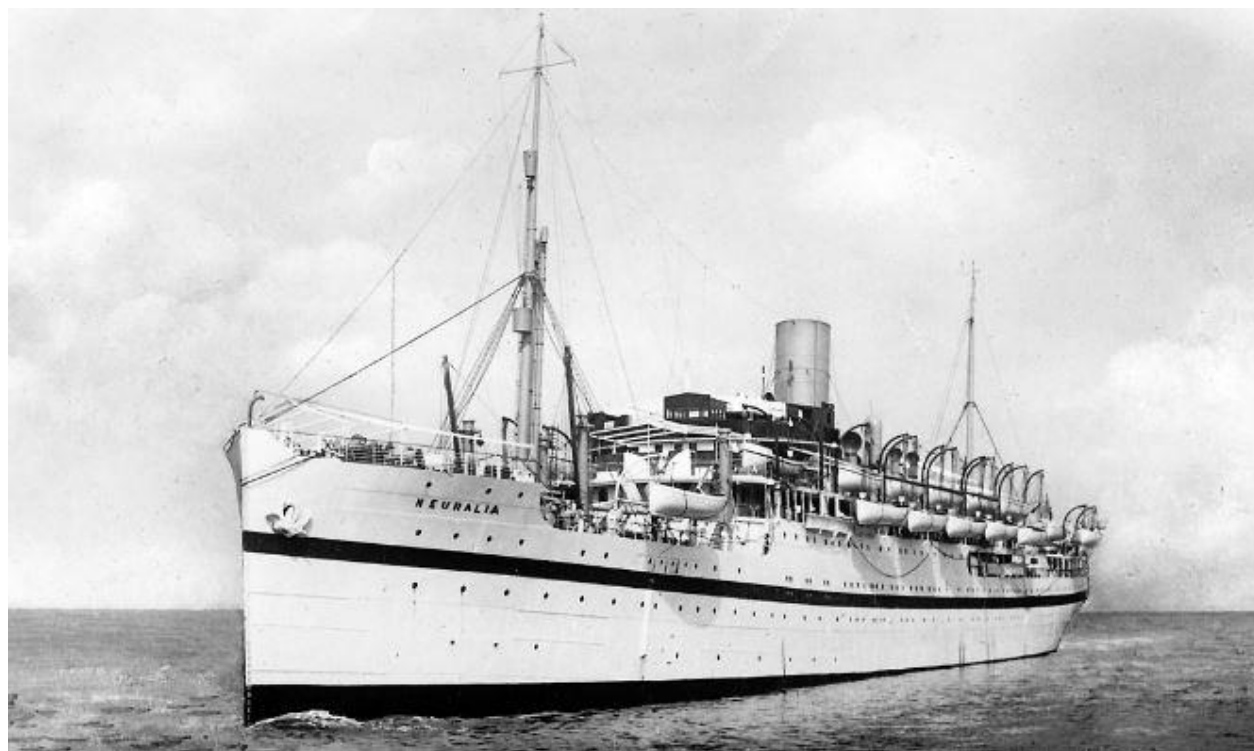
NAME	List No.	A/c No.	Rating	From	To
Norris, Stanley Jefferies Vickers	52	605	A.B	1.12.13	24.2.14
Submarines	214		~"~	28.2.14	24.5.14
Penguin	122	222	~"~	25.5.14	31.12.14
Submarine (London Depot)			~"~	1.1.15	2.8.15

Hospital Ship *Neuralia*

Requisitioned by the Admiralty on 12 Jun 1915 for use as a Military Hospital ship, and used during the Dardanelles Campaign in 1915, most notably at Suvla Bay and Salonika as a hospital ship. She then saw service in the Indian Ocean before returning to the UK in March of 1916 and remained on station with the Home Fleet until September 1918 when she was converted to an ambulance transport and remained as such until July 1919.

She carried a medical team of 11 Officers; 15 Nurses, Other personnel 60. She could accommodate 27 Officers, 245 in cots, and 358 in berths. On 31 Jul 1919 when she was returned to her owners.

(Information & photo from BirtwistleWiki)



Hospital Ship *Neuralia*

HMS *Adamant* (1911)

HMS *Adamant* was a submarine depot ship of the Royal Navy. She was purpose built to support three of the new D-class submarines under the 1910/11 Naval Programme, allowing a small part of a flotilla to be deployed away from the main base.

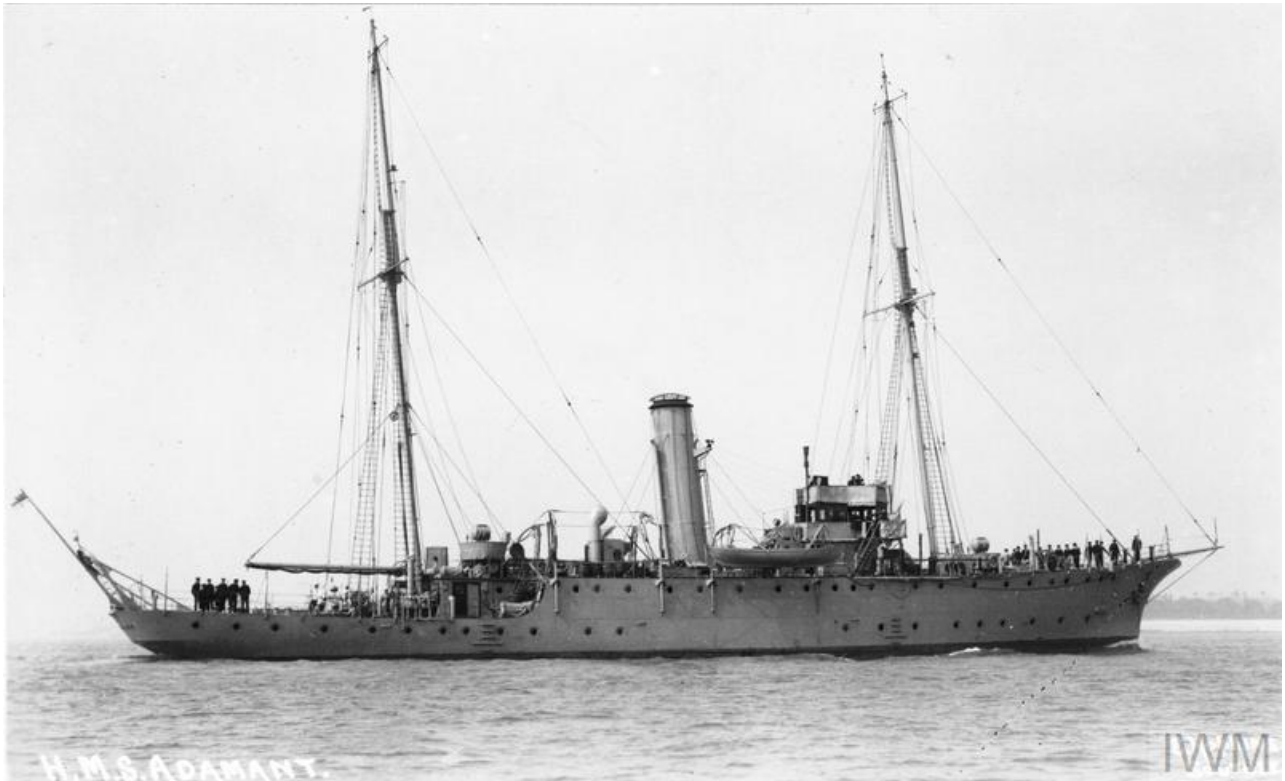
Adamant commissioned at Portsmouth on 27 April 1912, as an additional depot ship. Soon incorporated in the newly established 8th Submarine Flotilla. This was the offensive submarine force based in UK waters.

First World War

Adamant went with 8th Submarine Flotilla to its war station at Harwich in the 1914 mobilisation. On 3 November 1914 *Adamant* was sent to Yarmouth to act as depot for a detachment of the Flotilla, which was based there from this date. Her crew also established a permanent submarine base. The detachment left on 21 December 1914 and *Adamant* returned to Harwich.

Adamant was transferred for service as depot ship for the E-class submarines being sent to the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron for service at the Dardanelles, leaving Harwich on 27 March 1915 for the base at Mudros. In January 1916 *Adamant* moved to Brindisi as depot ship for the submarines of the Adriatic Squadron. She returned as depot for the submarines of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron at Mudros in November 1916. In October 1917 she returned to the Adriatic Force as depot for submarines based at Govino (now Gouvia) on Corfu, moving back to Brindisi on 28 March 1918. She went through the Dardanelles as part of the Aegean Force on 11 November 1918 following the Turkish Armistice.

(Information from Wikipedia)



HMS Adamant (1911)

Able Seaman Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris is named on the Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England – Panel 7. He has no grave, however his death is still acknowledged by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Able Seaman Stanley J. V. Norris was entitled to 1914/15 Star, British War Medal & the Victory Medal.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission lists Able Seaman Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris – service number 8282, aged 36, of Royal Australian Navy – H.M.A.S. “Adamant” – on loan from Royal Navy (RN/183574). He was the son of John Vickers Norris and Elizabeth Kate Norris, of Devonport; husband of Margaret Norris, of 110 Albert Rd., Devonport.

According to the Australian War Memorial as Able Seaman Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris was not a permanent member of the Royal Australian Navy he is not commemorated on the Roll of Honour, located in the Hall of Memory Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial, Canberra, Australia.

Apparently a number of Royal Navy personnel who were on loan to the Royal Australian Navy during World War 1 were added to the Roll of Honour in error in the 1940's & 50's. Under current Memorial policy these names will remain on the Roll of Honour.



Roll of Honour WW1 Australian War Memorial Canberra, Australia

S. J. V. Norris is remembered on Royal Australian Navy WW1 Memorial, located at HMAS Cerberus Protestant Chapel of St Mark, Nelson Road, Crib Point, Victoria.



HMAS Cerberus Protestant Chapel of St Mark, Crib Point, Victoria (Photos courtesy of Karen Standen)





Royal Australian Navy WW1 Memorial, Crib Point

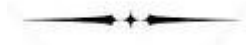
The Devonport War Memorial, located in Devonport Park, Exmouth Road, Devonport, Plymouth, England does not list individual names.



Devonport War Memorial (Photo by Tony Atkin)

(2 pages of Able Seaman Stanley Jeffery Vickers Norris' Service records are available for On Line viewing at National Archives of Australia website).

Information obtained from the CWGC & National Archives



Commonwealth War Graves Commission Headstones

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission cares for cemeteries and memorials in 23,000 locations, in 153 countries. In all 1.7 million men and women from the Commonwealth forces from WWI and WWII have been honoured and commemorated in perpetuity.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, as part of its mandate, is responsible for commemorating all Commonwealth war dead individually and equally. To this end, the war dead are commemorated by name on a headstone, at an identified site of a burial, or on a memorial. War dead are commemorated uniformly and equally, irrespective of military or civil rank, race or creed.

Not all service personnel have a Commonwealth War Graves Commission headstone. In some instances the relative chose to have their own memorial/headstone placed on the deceased's grave. These private headstones are not maintained by the CWGC as they have no jurisdiction to maintain them.

Able Seaman Stanley Jeffery/Jefferies Vickers Norris has no headstone but is instead named on the Plymouth Naval Memorial.

Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, England

The Memorial is situated centrally on The Hoe which looks directly towards Plymouth Sound.

After the First World War, an appropriate way had to be found of commemorating those members of the Royal Navy who had no known grave, the majority of deaths having occurred at sea where no permanent memorial could be provided.

An Admiralty committee recommended that the three manning ports in Great Britain - Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth - should each have an identical memorial of unmistakable naval form, an obelisk, which would serve as a leading mark for shipping. The memorials were designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, who had already carried out a considerable amount of work for the Commission, with sculpture by Henry Poole. The Plymouth Naval Memorial was unveiled by HRH Prince George on 29 July 1924.

After the Second World War it was decided that the naval memorials should be extended to provide space for commemorating the naval dead without graves of that war, but since the three sites were dissimilar, a different architectural treatment was required for each. The architect for the Second World War extension at Plymouth was Sir Edward Maufe (who also designed the Air Forces memorial at Runnymede) and the additional sculpture was by Charles Wheeler and William McMillan. The Extension was unveiled by HRH Princess Margaret on 20 May 1954. A further unveiling took place on 11 November 1956, when panels 101 to 103 honouring those who died on shore, but who had no known grave, were unveiled by Admiral Sir Mark Pizey.

In addition to commemorating seamen of the Royal Navy who sailed from Plymouth, the First World War panels also bears the names of sailors from Australia and South Africa. The governments of the other Commonwealth nations chose to commemorate their dead elsewhere, for the most part on memorials in their home ports. After the Second World War, Canada and New Zealand again chose commemoration at home, but the memorial at Plymouth commemorates sailors from all other parts of the Commonwealth.

Plymouth Naval Memorial commemorates 7,251 sailors of the First World War and 15,933 of the Second World War.

(Information from CWGC)



Plymouth Naval Memorial (Photo from VWMA – Julianne T. Ryan 2017)



(Photo from CWGC)



1914 – 1918 1939 – 1945
All These Were Honoured In Their Generations
And Were The Glory Of Their Times



(Photo from CWGC)



(Photo from Find a Grave – Cliff Barry)



Poppies Wave at CWGC Plymouth Naval Memorial *(Photo by Robert Pittman)*